

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.



**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1881.**

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—HON. WILLIAM STICKNEY.
Treasurer.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator from Del.; HON. JOHN T. HARRIS, M. C., from Va.; HON. WILLIAM CLAPLIN, M. C., from Mass.; representing the Congress of the United States. HON. HENRY L. DAWES, of Mass.; HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.; WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, Esq.; HON. W. MCKEE DUNN.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
Professor of History and Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, Ph. D.

Professor of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.
Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
Assistant Professor of History and English.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL, B. Ph.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN.
Matron.—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

NOTE.—ROBERT C. FOX, Esq., has been elected Secretary in place of Hon. William Stickney, deceased, and E. FRANCIS RIGGS, Esq., has been elected Treasurer in place of George W. Riggs, esq., deceased.

REPORT.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., November 2, 1881.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1881.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st July, 1880, numbered.....	59
Admitted during the year.....	32
Since admitted.....	23
Total	114

Under instruction since July 1, 1880: Males, 103; females, 11. Of these, 68 have been in the collegiate department, representing 21 States and the Federal District, and 46 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1880, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the institution since the date of our last report. A light case of scarlet fever made its appearance in the month of April, but the pupil was immediately removed to his home, which fortunately was in Washington, and no spread of the disease followed. A number of cases of mumps occurred during the spring months, which presented no unusual features, and all the patients in due time recovered.

One of our students was afflicted during the year with persistent neuralgia, which affected different portions of his system. Toward the close of the winter term a fistula developed itself, an operation for which was successfully performed, after which the patient's general health was very greatly improved.

Alice Huhn, of Wilmington, Del., and a beneficiary of the State from which she came, died in April last at the age of fifteen. She had been connected with the institution only five months, and was in feeble health when she entered. Severe attacks of scarlet fever and paralysis occasioned her deafness some years ago, and from the general effects of these diseases she never recovered. The immediate cause of her death was pneumonia.

A few days after the opening of our current academic year, Mr. J. F. Haskins, of Ohio, a member of the freshmen class of our college, became ill with what proved to be typhoid fever. There is reason to believe that the seeds of the disease were in his system before his return here from his home.

The attending physician was hopeful of his recovery, but on the four-

teenth day of the fever his strength rapidly failed, and a fatal termination of the disease was reached on the 25th of October.

The following extract from the records of the faculty will show how highly he was esteemed by his instructors :

James Finley Haskins was a young man of much beauty of character, and one whose virtues it is the wish of the faculty to commend to the emulation of all the young men under their care. Sensitive to the opinions of his associates, he was yet firm in his purposes; and while modest and unassuming he was self-reliant, and yielded his opinion but to reason. His cheerful good nature and manly bearing were untainted by weakness, and made every associate a friend; while his perseverance and painstaking thirst for knowledge, and his serious, eager attention and intelligent comprehension rendered his intercourse with his teachers one of the pleasantest of their lives. Indeed, in him were exhibited the virtues of a gentleman and a student in such degree as to arouse in them the warmest feelings of admiration and friendship, and lead them to anticipate for him a life of great usefulness. Their greatest sorrow in his death is that the wholesome example of his daily life is now no longer to be one of the restraining and ennobling influences of the college life, and that the world's good work will have one the less of earnest and serious workers.

CASUALTIES.

Since the date of our last report, two students in our college have met with fatal accidents.

In November last, John M. Brown, of Franklin, Ind., then a member of our advanced preparatory class, was killed on the play-ground by the falling of a heavy timber, used to support what is known as a revolving swing. This apparatus, intended to be used by no more than four boys, was, in a moment of recklessness, loaded down with twice that number of full-grown young men. The weight of all these coming suddenly on one side of the upright post, snapped it at the ground, and in falling it struck young Brown behind the left ear, causing instant death.

In attestation of the high esteem in which Mr. Brown was held by his instructors, the following minute was adopted by the faculty:

The faculty of the National Deaf-Mute College desire to place on record their high appreciation of the character and standing of the late John Miner Brown as a student of this institution, and their sense of the great loss which has befallen the college in his sudden death.

Courteous, cheerful, a pleasant companion, and a diligent student, quick, intelligent and laborious, with mental powers of a high order, he was pre-eminently one whom it was a pleasure to teach, and on whose connection with the college his instructors can look back without recalling a single memory which they would wish to change.

Bowing in submission to the will of Divine Providence in an event which to human view seems as mysterious as sad, we would individually extend to his surviving family our heart-felt sympathy, sharing with them alike a common sorrow and a Christian hope."

On the 24th of September, Oscar Osborn, of Bloomingdale, Ind., admitted as a member of our introductory class only the day before, met his death in the gymnasium. Being an expert swimmer, he was teaching two of his college mates in the swimming-pool. His companions all at once missed him, and, thinking he had gone to his dressing-room, remained in the shallow portion of the pool for a few minutes, and then proceeded to their dressing-rooms. On passing his room they looked in, and not finding him at once feared that some accident had occurred, and gave the alarm. The pool was searched as soon as possible, and Mr. Osborn's body was found lying at the bottom. Every endeavor was made to restore animation, but no signs of life could be developed, and the physicians in attendance expressed the opinion that the young man must have been overcome by a spasm or some sudden congestion of a vital organ.

Mr. Osborn's connection with the college having been so very brief, he was a comparative stranger among us. He had, however, acquitted himself so well in his examinations for admission, and had come to us so highly recommended from his native State, that there was every reason to expect from him a successful career as a student and as a man. His untimely death is most sincerely mourned by his newly-made friends and associates here, and our warmest sympathies are extended to his afflicted relatives.

DEATHS OF OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

During the year now under review, death has wrought painful changes not only among the pupils of the institution, but also in the governing board.

HON. HENRY D. COOKE.

In February last, Hon. Henry D. Cooke, ex-governor of the District of Columbia, and for thirteen years a member of the board of directors of this institution, was removed by death. Mr. Cooke was warmly interested in the early development of our college, and when means were needed for the assistance of poor students, he contributed liberally in their behalf. The banking firm of which he was a member also rendered substantial aid in securing for the institution that portion of Kendall Green which was purchased from Mr. Kendall's executors. During the later years of his connection with the institution, Mr. Cooke was often prevented by the failing state of his health from attending meetings of the directors, but assurances of his continued interest in the welfare of the institution were not lacking, and his removal from the council board is most sincerely regretted by his associates.

GEORGE W. RIGGS, ESQ.

In August last, George W. Riggs, esq., the well-known banker, who had filled the office of treasurer of this institution from the time of its organization in 1857, departed this life. His contributions in aid of the work of the institution were frequent and liberal. His management of the invested funds committed to his care was eminently judicious and successful.

The duties of his office did not demand his presence at meetings of the board of management, but he was on all occasions ready to give his counsel when appealed to, and his advice was highly appreciated by his associate officers.

The loss to any community of such a man as Mr. Riggs is known to have been is, in many points of view, irreparable, and the management of this institution desire to join their fellow-citizens in mourning the departure of one whose death is so universally deplored.

HON. WILLIAM STICKNEY.

On the 13th of October, after an illness of only four days, Hon. William Stickney, secretary of the board, was removed by death.

This sad event was a great grief to all connected with the institution, for Mr. Stickney's genial manners and cordial manifestations of interest in the welfare of officers and pupils had endeared him as a friend to all with whom he came in contact.

On the day of his burial, the ordinary exercises of the institution were

suspended in order that the officers and older pupils might have an opportunity of attending the funeral services.

The flag flew at half-mast, and the chapel bell was tolled while the funeral procession was moving to the cemetery.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held on Saturday, October 15, at the office of Hon. William W. Coreoran, it was resolved that the board attend Mr. Stickney's funeral in a body, and the following minute was, on motion of Hon. William McKee Dunn, unanimously adopted :

In the death of the honorable William Stickney, late secretary of the board, the institution committed to our charge sustains a loss the extent and magnitude of which is not easy to estimate.

Connected by near family ties with the distinguished founder of the institution, the late Hon. Amos Kendall, Mr. Stickney was naturally the adviser and assistant of Mr. Kendall in his early efforts towards its establishment.

Mr. Stickney's name appears as one of the corporate and provisional directors in the act of Congress under which the institution was organized in 1857. He was chosen first secretary of the board, and continued to fill that office up to the time of his death. In this position, as well as that of auditor of accounts, he has performed valuable service for nearly a quarter of a century. His interest in the development of the institution was warmly manifested at every point of its progress, and by his wise counsels he has contributed largely to its success.

As a personal loss his death will be deeply felt by his associates in this board, and his name will ever be held in respectful and affectionate remembrance.

To his widow, bending under the weight of a double sorrow, the president and members of the board desire to offer their heartfelt sympathy, and to express the hope that in her grievous trial she may have from the source of all comfort that peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the tragic event of last summer, which laid a burden of sorrow on the heart of the nation and called for the sympathy of the civilized world, the officers, students, and pupils of this institution had reasons for grief, to which it is proper, as a matter of history, that allusion should be made in this report.

The law incorporating the institution provides that the President of the United States, for the time being, shall *ex officio* fill the office of patron. In this capacity he presides at the public anniversaries, and affixes his signature to our collegiate diplomas.

Representing in these acts the government which has bestowed most generous benefactions on the institution, the patron, whoever he may be, is regarded with especial interest and respect by all who here look up to him as their official head.

The decease of the President of the United States, under any circumstances, would consequently be an occasion of mourning at Kendall Green. But in the death of James A. Garfield this institution loses a friend to whom much of its prosperity and progress is due, and whose open advocacy of its interests in Congress and elsewhere has gone far toward securing for it the position of permanence it now enjoys.

General Garfield's first visit to the institution was made in the winter of 1865-'66, when the collegiate department had been in operation but a single year. Its students numbered no more than twelve. One of these was a senior pursuing a scientific course, four were freshmen, and the remainder formed a class of still lower grade. The college for deaf-mutes was looked upon at that time as a mere experiment. In many quarters it was spoken of openly with derision. But General Garfield, himself a practical teacher, was warm in his indorsement of the undertaking, and his magnetic encouragement served to inspire both officers and students with a determination that the college *should succeed*.

Maintaining his interest in the progress of the college, General Garfield, in the Spring of 1868, showed his confidence in its scholarship by requesting its earliest graduate, Mr. Melville Ballard, to make a translation from the French of an important pamphlet, "*Le Bilan de l'Empire*," in which some very unfavorable criticisms of the financial management of the second empire were given to the world.

Some months after the completion of the translation, Mr. Ballard received the following:

DEAR SIR: Just before I was leaving Washington last summer, I received your very successful translation of "*Le Bilan de l'Empire*." I should have acknowledged it at once but from the fact that I had to leave the city. My long delay in acknowledging your great kindness can only be accounted for by the recital of a series of accidents and *contretemps* which I have not now time to recount.

I take pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of Napoleon's *Cæsar* (in French) as a slight testimonial of my appreciation of your scholarship and kindness in making the translation.

With kindest regards, I am, very truly, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

This volume was handsomely bound, and Mr. Ballard's name had been stamped on the outside.

During the years 1868-'69 and '70, the progress of the institution, especially the development of the collegiate department, encountered serious and persistent opposition in Congress. This hostility was so vigorously continued as to jeopardize, on one or two occasions, the very existence of the institution. General Garfield never failed to give the weight of his influence in favor of continuing the aid of the government, and on the 21st of June, 1870, when a very important appropriation was under consideration in the House, he made a speech earnestly advocating the liberal support of the institution in its collegiate character, and urged the propriety of action on the part of Congress in the following language:

Nearly every State in the Union has its school for the deaf and dumb, where they are taken through the preliminaries of education, and are elevated from the condition of being irresponsible persons, which is the condition of the uneducated deaf and dumb, for in the eye of the common law they are not held responsible even for murder. They are not considered persons. But by the benevolent institutions of the United States and other countries which have paid attention to this matter, they have been lifted up into the full responsibility of citizenship and the full obligation to obey the laws. Now, here is an institution in the city of Washington that carries the education of the deaf and dumb to the highest point necessary to fit the students who go there to be the teachers of that class. We have here an institution which, according to the laws and regulations now governing it, we have ourselves a part in the work of controlling, which allows students coming from all the deaf and dumb institutions in the various States of the Union, after they have got in those institutions all the advancement they are capable of getting there, to come here and complete the course of study which will fit them to be teachers of the deaf and dumb. The result is that one institution here, as it were in the center, supplies, or can supply, all the schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States with thoroughly educated teachers, fully qualified for the work; and I know of no single thing which this Congress can do that will have more beneficial results to the whole body of the people than to have one institution officially kept up to supply teachers for the various deaf and dumb institutions throughout the country.

The pending appropriation, which was for the completion of the main central building containing a chapel, lecture room, refectories, kitchen, &c., was passed by a decided vote, and from that time to the present no serious opposition to the support and development of the institution has arisen in either house of Congress.

On Sunday, the 29th of January, 1871, the building alluded to above was dedicated to its uses by the President of the United States, after appropriate public exercises. On this occasion General Garfield spoke

as the representative of the lower house of Congress, closing his address as follows:

Several gentlemen have spoken of this movement as a work of charity; in my judgment, it is a work of very enlightened selfishness on the part of Congress. Mr. President, to you is confided the honor of presiding over the thirty-eight millions of men and women who compose the body of this great republic. The source of all its greatness lies behind the material evidences of its prosperity, lies in the heads and hearts, the brain, the muscle, and the will of the people over whom you preside. Anything, therefore, that affects their welfare, their force, their efficiency, touches the very essence of the national life. It is well known that only that portion of the population between the ages of twenty and sixty is self-supporting. Of these thirty-eight millions, eighteen millions are outside those limits. In other words, eighteen millions of the population over whom you preside must be supported by the other twenty millions. From these twenty millions must be subtracted the infirm, and all those that for any reason are unable to support themselves. Now the students of this institution represent more than twenty thousand of the population of the United States, most of whom, by the influence of institutions like this, have been lifted up from the lowest plane of intellectual life to the dignity and value of intelligent citizens.

One of the best things connected with their education is that that they have a lively sense of gratitude to the government for what it has done for them. These young men cannot fail to become good citizens. They cannot fail to be true to their country, when they remember what it has done for them. I say, therefore, it is enlightened selfishness rather than charity to take this class of our fellow-men and make them capable of doing a great work for the country. I am happy to send this message to them to-day into their silence.

The House of Representatives has been proverbial for its economy in regard to expenses of this kind, but I am happy to say that from the beginning of this work the House has stood up nobly and generously to the support of this institution. And what these students have to-day contributed, and what they are sure to do in the future, will be a most complete vindication of the wisdom of the House, the Senate, and the Executive united in this great work.

During the following year, General Garfield spent part of a day in the college with a party of friends. One who was at that time a student writes of this visit as follows:

I do not recollect who any of the gentlemen accompanying him were, but General Garfield's personality and actions impressed themselves upon me with the utmost distinctness. The classes were assembled at the blackboards, and a couple of hours were spent in an informal endeavor to ascertain, I suppose, the grade of our acquirements. In all this General Garfield led. He went about from rank to rank, questioning and allowing himself to be questioned. There was nothing of the cold examiner about him. He made us feel that he was no merely critical outsider, but a student with us and of us at heart. His blue eyes shone with a scholar's enthusiasm. Of one he asked the history and derivation of the word *dollar*; of myself a like sketch of the word *pariah*; to another he gave an algebraic problem; of still another he asked the nature and use of logarithms.

Near the close, he pointed to a well known print of Aurora, which represents the goddess standing tiptoe upon a broad leaf in mid-air and drinking from a morning-glory at dawn, and asked a student *why* the artist was justified in portraying a human form standing upon an unsupported leaf.

In the summer of 1872 a measure of great consequence to the institution was pending before Congress. It was an application for \$70,000 to secure the whole of the fine domain known as Kendall Green as the permanent home of the institution. This measure having been once unfavorably acted upon by the House Committee on Appropriations, of which General Garfield was then chairman, was approved when it came a second time before the committee, in the shape of a Senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. And it is safe to say that the appropriation would not have been made but for the favorable attitude of General Garfield.

During the summer of 1874, and in the winter of 1874-75, General Garfield being still chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,

provision was made by Congress for commencing and continuing the construction of the main college building.

An appropriation for the completion of the college edifice was made in March 1877, and the building was occupied the following winter.

On the public anniversary of 1878, held on the 1st day of May, General Garfield again represented the lower house of Congress, and spoke as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your exercises have been already sufficient for all your desires, I am sure, and I will only detain you to say how much I am gratified to see the completion of this enterprise, which has been struggling up for so many years, and has reached a point at last where I think almost anybody will rejoice at its further progress. I believe I said on this stage, nine years ago, that nothing impressed me more during the later days of the war, when I first came to this city, than seeing the great marble columns being set up on the east, west, north, and south fronts of yonder Capitol, while the sound of battle was echoing across the Potomac and shaking the very windows of the Executive Mansion. It was a touching exhibition of unshakable faith in the final triumph and permanency of the Union. While fighting with all their might to maintain its existence, the American people were quietly setting up these noble columns as symbols of their faith that there would forever be a great capital of a great nation here, beside the beautiful Potomac; and step by step, as the struggle went on and the restoration of the Union became certain, the determination seemed to be crystallized in the American mind that there should not be another rebellion like it; and as they had strengthened and adorned our marble Capitol, so also they set up new pillars of justice and freedom, the living temple of our liberties, to be its perpetual glory and support. By the same inspiration our work of education, national in its spirit, earnest and determined in its character, has been pursued during the last fifteen years more than in any other period, because our people saw that the safety of the nation required it.

I am rejoiced to know that this institution cherishes the ideas I have been trying to set forth. These afflicted young men were only recently regarded as an almost helpless and useless portion of our common humanity. The effort of their country to set them in a place where they should have an equal chance in the race of life is most worthy; and here first, I believe, on the earth, certainly first in America, the deaf-mutes find an opportunity to enjoy college rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by others who are not so afflicted. And that is great. It is the great glory of our republic that she has done it; and at a time when it costs something to do it.

This institution is one of the three that the United States supports. The one to educate her sons for the Navy, the other for the Army, both of these for the safety of the nation in time of war, and for her safeguard against war; and the third, this institution, in which the government reaches out its hand to make you the equal of all her other citizens not afflicted as you are. What is the meaning of all this? The lesson it teaches is the increased value to Americans of training. That, in my judgment, is the best lesson of our century. We are coming to understand that, whether you want a man for war or for peace—for whatever purpose you need him—a trained man is better than an untrained man. However great your untrained man may be, he would be greater and more efficient if he had been trained. College training is not meant to give you facts, but to teach you how to handle facts when you enter the many-sided life of our country.

People waste a great deal of time thinking whether they had better study Latin or Greek, or this or that science. I sum up all I have to say on the subject by calling attention to the remark of a distinguished French scholar; when asked if it were necessary to have a knowledge of the ancient languages, he said, "O, no; it is not necessary to know Latin, but it is necessary to have forgotten it." That is, either be a man who now knows it, or be one who has forgotten it, but saved the training it gave.

Thanking you, Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention to this discursive talk, I bid you good day. [Applause.]

The final visit of General Garfield to the institution was on the occasion of our last presentation exercises, in May of the present year. On that day it was a source of genuine pride and pleasure to all connected with the institution that we were permitted to welcome a tried and valued friend of many years as our official *head*, for this implied his election by the free choice of his fellow-citizens to the highest office in their gift; and in this humble seat of learning there was further reason for rejoicing that the suffrages of the nation had so honored one whose devotion

to letters had been life-long, who was a student and a teacher before he occupied the more elevated but not more ennobling positions of general, lawyer, legislator, and President.

The part taken by General Garfield in the exercises of presentation day will be found further on in this report.

One who was formerly a student in the college, and is now a member of the faculty, writes of his appearance on that day as follows :

He came in half an hour late, being unavoidably detained, the faculty and specially invited guests of course awaiting his arrival before proceeding to the platform. This circumstance lent a tinge of humility, when he did enter, to the habitual ease and dignity of his manner, and as he passed around the room, exchanging a grasp of the hand and a word with each whom he knew—erect, commanding, buoyant, frank—he seemed to me what indeed he was, the manliest of men. As such he remains, and forever will remain, in my mind—an exemplar of those noblest characteristics of person, mind, and spirit to which the record of his life now forms an incitement ; and as such I am sure he has impressed himself upon very many of my fellow-students.

It would perhaps be out of place in this report to recount the occasions when General Garfield lent the charm of his presence to social gatherings at Kendall Green. It is sufficient to say that they were numerous, and that the memory of them will be ever green in the minds of those who were thus permitted to enjoy his companionship.

Since the preparation of this report was begun, a letter has been received by the president of the institution from the executive committee of an association of deaf-mutes in Christiania, Norway, tendering their sympathizing greetings to the students of our college, and through them to the deaf-mutes of America, on the occasion of the death of James A. Garfield, *the friend of deaf-mutes*.

Since the name of our lamented patron is *thus* honored on the far-off shores of Norway, and he is there already known and recognized as the friend of those whom "the hand of God hath touched," we venture to to ask, without fear of criticism, that this brief history of his connection with this institution be allowed a place in the official record.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the institution has proceeded with no essential changes, the courses of instruction remaining substantially the same as described in former reports.

With the academic year just entered upon, a change of some importance has been made in classification by the removal of what has been known as the lower preparatory class of the college to the primary department, where it will have the name of the advanced class.

The presence of a class of so low a grade in the college organization has been a matter of regret, and has only been permitted because hitherto it has seemed impossible for the larger part of the State institutions to prepare their pupils for admission to our advanced preparatory class.

This difficulty has been, however, to a great extent overcome ; and this year, much to our satisfaction, *eleven* young men presented themselves for admission who were found on examination to be sufficiently advanced to join our advanced preparatory class, hereafter to be termed the introductory.

Five young men seeking admission to the college, being unable to sustain examinations for admission to the introductory class, but showing good intelligence and coming to us well recommended, have been assigned to the advanced class of the primary department, where it is hoped they may, within a reasonable period, complete their preparation for college.

LECTURES.

Lectures have been delivered during the year by the professors and instructors in the two departments as follows, viz:

To the students of the collegiate department:

The Freedom of the Sea—President Gallaudet.

Michael Angelo and Raphael—Professor Porter.

Views of the Centennial, the Far West, the Holy Land, given with the lantern—Professor Chickering.

The Waters of the Ocean; their effect upon the History of the World—Professor Gordon.

Suwarrow, the Russian Type of Character—Assistant Professor Hotchkiss.

Concord Village and its Literati—Assistant Professor Draper.

To the pupils of the primary department:

Two lectures descriptive of a tour in Europe, through England, Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, made, in the summer of 1880, by Mr. Denison.

On the *Conquest of Mexico by Cortez*, and the *Invincible Armada*, by Mr. Ballard.

On *Gettysburg*, and the *Character of Washington*, by Mr. Kiesel.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 4th day of May. The late President of the United States, in his capacity as patron of the institution, occupied the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Washington, D. C.

The candidates for degrees presented essays as follows:

Dissertation: Our Country's Progress—Jeremiah P. Kelley, Minnesota.

Dissertation: John Wycliffe—Frank Wiley Shaw, Ohio.

Oration: Civil Service Reform in Great Britain—Richard L'Homme-dieu Long, Ohio.

Dissertation: The Earth as Transformed by Man—Theodore Adams Kiesel, Delaware.

Oration: Scientific Associations—Isaac Newton Hammer, Tennessee.

Oration: Money; its use and abuse—Albert Henry Schory, Ohio.

Mr. Kelley was excused from the delivery of his essay on account of ill health.

Messrs. Schory, Hammer, Long, and Kelley were presented by the president of the college to the board of directors as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts, and Messrs. Kiesel and Shaw for the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon Mr. C. Kierkegaard-Ekborlin, principal of the Royal Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Bollnäs, Sweden, in recognition of his distinguished services as an instructor of deaf-mutes in Sweden.

The same degree was conferred on W. L. Hill, of Athol, Mass., editor of the Athol Transcript and a graduate of this college of the class of 1872.

In presenting the candidates for degrees, the president of the college spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: It is my duty on this occasion to present to you as candidates for degrees these young gentlemen, who

have thus far sustained satisfactory examinations in an extended course of collegiate study. I may be permitted to take advantage of this occasion, ordinarily one of mere formality, to express in behalf of the faculty and the students of this college the gratification which we feel in being permitted to make the presentation to-day to you, Mr. President, as our official head, and as the representative of the government that sustains our work, and to speak of the pleasure we experience in having the presence, in the capacity of patron, of one who has been a friend of the college for many years.

Not a few here present will remember that when the college was in its infancy, when it was jeered at by some and regarded as a doubtful experiment by many, you were its earnest friend. Many of us recall the fact with pleasure that, when the building in which we are now assembled was dedicated ten years ago, you were with us as representing the House of Representatives, and that, although the college had then barely emerged from the condition of an experiment, we had the comfort of your kind and encouraging words. And we are happy to remember that only three years since, when, as the result of that liberality of Congress which has ever been manifested to this institution, we could announce the fact that our buildings were finished, our grounds were paid for, and that no debt rested upon the institution, again had we your presence, with words of congratulation, at a time when we were permitted to feel that our institution was measurably completed. And so, Mr. President, we have reason for our gratification that in our new official head we may address an old friend.

In behalf of the young men presented to-day as candidates for the honors of the college, I am sure I can promise they will at least strive to pay the debt of gratitude they owe the nation in lives made sweeter and purer, broader and stronger, by reason of the education that has been given to them in the capital of the nation.

President Garfield replied:

I understand, sir, that you are "presenting" these young men to the country. Not long ago they were hardly a force or a power to their country. What your institution has done for them has made each of them a great power; and that increased power you to-day give to the country. Therein is the secret and beneficence of education.

It was supposed to be a wise saying that one who could make two blades of grass grow where only one was growing before was a benefactor. The man or institution that can multiply the power of a boy by three, four, five, ten, or, as you are doing, perhaps a hundred, is doing a vastly higher thing than the increase of blades of grass; and this institution, which takes a class of the community that the common law, before it had been warmed by the sweet charities of modern life, did not regard as citizens—for I believe that by the common law a deaf-mute was not considered a responsible person—I say this kind of educational work may almost be said to take these unfortunate people and create them into the full image of high, broad, and responsible citizenship. Therefore you do, Mr. President, present these young gentlemen to the country in a much wider sense than colleges usually present their graduating class.

I would like to say another thing: that during these many years of public service I have loved to look upon this as a neutral ground, where, from all our political bickerings and differences, we come under the white flag of truce that should be raised over every school-house and college in the land. I am glad to say that, in spite of all the differences of party opinion, we have worked together in trying to make this institution worthy of our capital and our people. I am glad to believe that this progress will be unimpeded by any changes that may happen at the capital, and unchanged by any vicissitudes that may happen to the country.

At the close of President Garfield's speech, the president of the college presented the excuses of the Secretary of the Interior, who was prevented from being present by the pressure of his official duties, and introduced Hon. Samuel J. Randall, as a friend and supporter of the college in Congress, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: By reason of the enforced absence of the Secretary of the Interior, I have just been asked to say a few words. I have been very much struck with this exhibition, as I do not doubt you also have been. More than twenty-five years ago it was my habit to visit a similar institution in my own city, and I am impressed with the very great advance which has been made in that period of time in this power of communicating thoughts by signs, not only in the accuracy with which it is done, but also in the rapidity with which these communications are made in following an address.

Now, I have always thought that when we educated a child we placed within the reach of that child happiness for the future. How much greater, my friends, is that accomplishment when we place within the hands of these deaf-mutes this power of communication, this power of education; and in that connection let me say to you to-day that the addresses I have listened to here, in research, in accuracy of reasoning

and logic, and in the force of presentation and expression, have rarely, in my experience, been equaled on any such occasion.

It has been kindly stated to you that I have been a friend of this institution. Now I want to say that it is a great source of satisfaction to tell you to-day that, in all my public connection with appropriations from the Treasury, I never sought to strike at either science or charity. This institution combines both. Where is the heart or the head that would throw any obstacle in the way of the usefulness of such an establishment as this? Where is the heart or the mind that would not promote to the uttermost of its power such an institution in its full measure of usefulness?

I wish that I had not so suddenly been called upon to speak on this most interesting question of the education of deaf-mutes. There has been shown to-day, as you have witnessed, a development that is wonderful. It is almost, Mr. President, a triumph over nature.

The exercises of the day were concluded with the benediction by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York.

At the close of the academic year in June, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

COMPLETION OF THE GYMNASIUM BUILDING.

The gymnasium, work upon which was in progress at the date of our last report, was completed in July. It contains on the ground floor a swimming-pool 40 feet by 26, and 6 feet deep at one end, sloping upward to a depth of 3 feet at the other, and a bowling-alley. The entire second floor is occupied by a hall for gymnastic exercises, 62 feet by 48 on the floor, and 32 feet high. The swimming-pool is surrounded on three sides by dressing-rooms, and is well lighted by windows opening to the east, south, and west.

The apparatus for heating the building by steam, constructed by William E. Wood & Co., of Baltimore, is so arranged that the water passing into the pool can be warmed when its natural temperature is lower than is desirable.

It is proposed to have the swimming-pool in use during three months of the academic year, viz, six weeks at the beginning and six weeks at the end of the year.

The bowling-alley is fitted up with two tables, each 58 feet long.

The gymnasium hall is furnished with apparatus designed by Dr. D. A. Sargent, the director of the Harvard University Gymnasium, and manufactured and set up under his personal supervision. This apparatus includes, besides several ordinary appurtenances of a gymnasium, a number of weight-lifting machines, designed to accomplish special muscular development.

Under the system of physical culture pursued by Dr. Sargent, these machines are found to be of great value in strengthening particular muscles and sets of muscles, and by an adjustment of the weights, which is easily effected, they may be suited to the different degrees of strength which are found to exist in different persons.

Dr. Sargent's system will be followed in our college under the direction of Mr. John J. Chickering, a recent graduate of Amherst College.

The interest manifested by our students in the gymnasium is very great, and we have reason to anticipate a marked improvement in their physical standard.

The work on the gymnasium has been completed in an entirely satisfactory manner by the contractor, Mr. Henry Conradis, of Washington, under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Meyers, who has for several years acted in the capacity of supervising architect for the institution.

The plans of the building were prepared by Frederick Clark Withers,

esq., of New York City, from whose designs our chapel and college building were constructed.

The entire cost of the building, including heating apparatus, gas fixtures, lightning rods, apparatus, furniture, cost of plans, specifications, and superintending, and the introduction of water and gas, falls a little below \$14,600.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$1,231 69
Received from Treasury of the United States	53,500 00
Received for board and tuition	2,300 75
Received from manual-labor fund	314 00
Received for books and stationery sold	440 40
Received for work done in shop.....	126 13
Received from sale of live stock.....	430 33
Received from sale of gas.....	113 20
Received for damage to grounds	4 75
Received from pupils from shoe repairs and clothing	31 72
Received from sale of milk and sugar	214 27
Received from sale of wheat	236 62
Received from sale of old metals	56 87
Received from sale of ashes, soap-grease, &c	14 98
Received from sale of old carpets and stove	6 50
Received from sale of lumber	3 78
Received from sale of old billiard table	20 50
Received from sale of old stone	25 50
	<hr/>
	59,071 99

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages.....	\$29,866 12
Expended for groceries	2,513 77
Expended for meats	3,868 25
Expended for potatoes	584 70
Expended for incidental and household expenses, marketing, &c	2,295 00
Expended for butter and eggs.....	2,268 22
Expended for fuel	2,467 37
Expended for bread	1,037 72
Expended for repairs on buildings	2,778 89
Expended for furniture.....	764 61
Expended for live stock.....	414 00
Expended for expenses of directors' meetings.....	114 00
Expended for books and stationery.....	837 37
Expended for seed	41 30
Expended for lumber	558 09
Expended for printing.....	120 65
Expended for ice	216 39
Expended for drugs and chemicals	333 21
Expended for carriage and wagon repairs	260 06
Expended for entertainment of pupils	30 00
Expended for illustrative apparatus.....	50 00
Expended for blacksmithing.....	116 10
Expended for harness and repairs	254 35
Expended for hardware	564 12
Expended for rent of telephones	152 86
Expended for flour and feed	907 35
Expended for dry goods and shoes	311 36
Expended for medical and surgical attendance	730 00
Expended for manure.....	215 45
Expended for gas	904 80
Expended for paints.....	491 11

Expended for flowers, plants, &c.....	\$31 62
Expended for funeral expenses.....	150 00
Expended for shoe repairs and clothing.....	51 36
Expended for board and care of pupil at institution for feeble-minded children.....	300 00
Expended for lightning-rods.....	101 90
Expended for gravel for repair of roads.....	26 80
Expended for tuition refunded.....	131 76
Expended for new steam radiators.....	351 92
Expended for portrait of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, LL.D., founder of deaf-mute instruction in America.....	395 00
Expended for expenses of the president in attending international convention at Milan, in September, 1880.....	500 00
Balance unexpended.....	964 47
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	59,071 99

II.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Receipts.

Received from Treasury of the United States.....	\$7,500 00
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Disbursements.

Expended for plans, &c., for gymnasium.....	\$397 08
Expended on contract with H. Conradis for erection of gymnasium.....	4,500 00
Expended for compensation of supervising architect.....	100 00
Expended for concrete roadway (1,768 yards).....	1,806 40
Expended for grading, sodding, &c.....	224 35
Expended for gas and water pipes and laying same.....	290 00
Balance unexpended.....	182 17
	<hr/>
	7,500 00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, have already been submitted.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and \$500 for books and illustrative apparatus, and \$2,500 for general repairs, \$55,000.

For the completion of the farm-barn, the erection of two dwelling-houses for professors, and for the inclosure and improvement of the grounds of the institution, \$15,000.

For the farm-barn.....	\$2,000 00
For the dwelling-houses.....	10,000 00
For the inclosure and improvement of grounds.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	15,000 00

The first estimate is greater by \$1,500 than the amount appropriated for this year and for the last year. This small increase is thought to be necessary to meet the increased cost of fuel and of many articles of food, also to provide for the small increase in the number of our pupils that is almost certain to occur.

The need for the erection of a suitable farm-barn was fully set forth in our last annual report, and the last Congress appropriated just one-half the amount asked for to complete it. The item now submitted will, it is believed, be sufficient to finish the work already provided for in part.

Two of our instructors, each of whom have growing families, are living in the institution, occupying room much needed for the use of students and pupils.

By the erection of the cottages proposed, these instructors will be pro-

vided with suitable quarters, and the apartments they vacate will be available for their legitimate purposes.

No appropriation was made by the last Congress for the inclosure and improvement of grounds, and the necessity for the proposed appropriation, which was explained at length in our last report, is very pressing.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Appended to this report will be found a statement from F. D. Morrison, superintendent of the Maryland Institution for the Blind, as to the number of United States beneficiaries in that institution during the past year, and as to the progress they have made. The blind children are in the Maryland institution under the provisions of section 4869 of the Revised Statutes, and with the approval of the president of this institution, as required by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,
BALTIMORE, *July 1, 1881.*

DEAR SIR: There were in attendance at this school at the close of the session, June 30, 1881, seventeen United States beneficiaries from the District of Columbia. The terms of two of those expired at that date—Nicholas Klug and Edward McGill.

Of the seventeen pupils, nine are males and eight are females. Most of them are bright, promising scholars, and are making satisfactory progress; some are among the very best students in the institution.

The branches taught in the schools and shops are reading, writing with pencil and New York or Wait point system, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, grammar, history, and rhetoric; music, instrumental and vocal, piano tuning, broom and mattress-making, chair-caning, plain and fancy sewing and knitting, and the use of sewing-machines. The institution has ten pianos, and a grand organ with water motor, so that every facility is afforded for instruction and practice.

The "American Printing House for the Blind," at Louisville, Ky., has sent us a number of valuable books during the past year, which are great additions to the our library.

We should be glad to have you visit the institution and inspect our work.

Very respectfully,

F. D. MORRISON,
Superintendent.

E. M. GALLAUDET, LL. D.,
President Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

From Alabama.—Colin Johnson Daughdrill.

From Delaware.—Theodore A. Kiesel.

From Illinois.—George M. L. W. Booker, James Henry Cloud, Charles Chester Codman, Thomas Lynch.

From Indiana.—Albert Berg, John Miner Brown, Charles V. Dantzer, Philip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Kerney, Nathaniel Field Morrow, Oscar Osborn.

From Iowa.—Albert Francis Adams.

From Kentucky.—Edward Oliver Herr, Matthew Dillard Lyon.

From Louisiana.—Fred. C. Cook.

From Maryland.—John Alexander Trundle, George W. Veditz.

From Massachusetts.—Harry Everett Babbitt, Alvah Warren Orcutt, Albert Samuel Tufts, Frederick William Wood.

From Michigan.—Edward Louis Van Damme.

From Minnesota.—George Henry Allen, Olof Hanson, Jeremiah P. Kelley, Marshall Oscar Robert, James Lewis Smith.

From Mississippi.—Charles Warren Carraway.

From Missouri.—George Thomas Dougherty, Asa Albert Gray, Herbert Lord Johnson, Jr.

From Nebraska.—Charles Wesley Collins, Elliott Scott Waring.

From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.

From New York.—John Henry Dundon, Thomas Francis Fox, Charles William Hathaway, Martin James Kendrick, John Gordon Saxton.

From Ohio.—Charles Solomon Deem, Hugh Robert Drake, James Gilbert, jr., James Finley Haskins, John Sereno Leib, Richard L. H. Long, Albert Henry Schory, Frank Wiley Shaw.

From Pennsylvania.—Alvin Wineltvert Anthony, Brewster Randall Allabough, William Brookmire, Lewis Wallace Callahan, Samuel S. Haas, William Albert Miles, Paul Shakespeare Morley, Lincoln Smith, Frank Widaman, Robert Middleton Zeigler.

From South Carolina.—Thomas Hines Coleman.

From Tennessee.—Isaac Newton Hammer, Lewis Arthur Palmer.

From West Virginia.—George Layton.

From Wisconsin.—Myron J. Clark, Lars M. Larson, Harry Reed, Warren Robinson, Eric L. Sampson, Frederick Stickles.

From the District of Columbia.—Charles Clifford Griffin.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Ida R. Chase	District of Columbia.
Adverdia Cornog	Delaware.
Louisa Yocum Fisher	District of Columbia.
Katie Fogarty	District of Columbia.
Maggie Hyde	Delaware.
Alice Hulm	Delaware.
Ollie Dorsey Linthicum	District of Columbia.
Gertrude Schofield	District of Columbia.
Eliza Thompson	District of Columbia.
Laura Alice Turner	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White	District of Columbia.
Anna May Wood	Montana Territory.

Males.

Robert Bell, jr.	District of Columbia.
W. J. Bateman	New Brunswick.
William Rolly Baumgart	Kansas.
John Henry Boston	District of Columbia.
William H. Catlett	District of Columbia.
Edward P. Cleary	Ohio.
Malvin Volney Collins	Indiana.
John S. Comstock	Connecticut.
Raymond J. Cone	Virginia.
John Francis Craig	District of Columbia.
Josiah Cuffy	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey	District of Columbia.
Thomas Davis	District of Columbia.
David J. Downing	Delaware.
Edward Horn	District of Columbia.
Timothy Hyde	Delaware.
Jeremiah P. Hyde	Delaware.
Thomas Francis Keelins	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser	District of Columbia.
William Kohl	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
George M. Leitner	Maryland.
James D. Lane	Virginia.
Joseph Lyles	District of Columbia.
John A. Lynch	Delaware.
William E. Mason	Virginia.
John O'Rourke	District of Columbia.
Charles E. Parke	Pennsylvania.
Thomas Henry Peters	Montana Territory.
Frank Stewart	District of Columbia.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia.
James Smith	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second

beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March ; the third beginning the first of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons, at a quarter past three o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.